

## U.S. Journalism Is Taken to W. Africa

The African Morning Post, an eight-page tabloid daily newspaper, made its first appearance in Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa, Christmas week.

So far as is known, it is the single African paper with editorials, news items and news headings arranged on the American style. In fact, so American is this African paper that it boasts of a column called "Inside Stuff," by Zik.

Reason for all this is the Post's new editor, Nnamdi (Ben) Azikiwe, graduate and former teacher at Lincoln (Pa.) University, who returned to Africa from America barely six months ago. Over here Mr. Azikiwe has learned something. Listen to this from his column:

Guardians of African civilization must shoot their blows straight from the shoulders. Cringing and apologies are earmarks of hat-in-hand Uncle Tomism. That is a relic of Old Africa. Our sons and daughters must be saved from the ogre of the inferiority complex.

That is written in the typical crusading style of American journalism. Will it go in West Africa? Can Mr. Azikiwe make the Africans hate "Uncle Tom, hat-in-hands" and "handkerchief heads." That is an experiment which will be interesting to watch.

## Newspapers and Magazines - 1935

Alabama

Anniston, Ala. Star  
January 23, 1935

### Special Anniston Edition of Negro Newspaper Issued

"The Alabama Weekly Review," negro newspaper published in Birmingham by Robert Durr, who has been using his paper in a fight against Communism, issued a special "Anniston Edition" last week.

The edition published pictures of H. C. Hopkins, principal of the Seventeenth Street School, and W. S. Rivers, one of Anniston's oldest colored merchants. The paper also published a story on progress of the colored division of the Anniston schools.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1935.

California

# EDITOR TAYLOR AND PARTY VISIT NASHVILLE

*John and Independent*  
*1-11-35*  
Mr. D. E. Taylor, Editor of The California News, with his son, D. E. Taylor, Jr., and his secretary, Mr. Leon *Leon*, arrived in Nashville on Wednesday night. They motored from Los Angeles to Nashville. They said this city is the oasis in the desert because they were en route to the nation's capital.

# Colored Papers Celebrate 108th Anniversary This Year

First Papers Published in New York from 1827 to 1852; First Paper Published in South in 1865

The 108th anniversary of the publication of colored weekly newspapers will be celebrated on March 16 next.

On that day in 1827, John B. Russwurm got out the first issue of Freedom's Journal, a journal dedicated to the fight against slavery.

With the issue of March 21, 1828, the name of the paper was changed to Rights For All and continued publication for two years more.

## All Kinds of Opposition

It met all kinds of opposition from friends of slavery and eventually Russwurm was captured by the Colonization Society and shipped to Liberia.

The second colored weekly paper in the U.S. was the (N.Y.) Weekly Advocate. It appeared in January, 1837. The same year its name was changed to Colored American and its editor was the Rev. Samuel Cornish. It was suspended in 1842.

## List of Early Papers

A list of early colored weeklies includes the following

- The Elevator, Albany, N.Y., 1832; editor, Stephen Myers.
- The National Watchman, Troy, N.Y., 1842; editor, William G. Allen.
- The Clarion, Troy, N.Y., 1842; editor, Henry Highland Garnett.
- The People's Press, N.Y., 1843; editors, Thomas Hamilton and John Dias.
- The Mystery, N.Y., 1843-7; editor, Major Martin Delaney. Mr. Delaney was the first weekly newspaper editor to be sued for libel.
- The Genius of Freedom, N.Y., 1845-7; editor, David Ruggles, the first weekly newspaper editor of unmixed African blood.
- The Ram's Horn, N.Y., 1847; editors, Willis A. Hodges and Thomas Van Ranssalaer, assisted by Frederick Douglass.
- The North Star, Rochester, N.Y., November, 1847-50; editor, Frederick Douglass.
- Frederick Douglass's paper, Rochester, N.Y., 1850.
- The Impartial Citizen, Syracuse, N.Y., 1848.
- The Colored Man's Journal, 1851-61; editor, Louis H. Pittman.
- The Alienated American, Cleveland, Ohio, 1852; editor, Prof. W. H. H. Day.
- The Mirror of the Times, San Francisco, Cal., 1855-62; editor, Mifflin W. Gibbs.
- The Herald of Freedom, Ohio, 1855; editor, Peter H. Clark.
- The Anglo-African, N.Y., 1859; editor, Thomas Hamilton; name was changed to the Weekly Anglo-African in 1860, editor, James Redpath; and changed again to the Pine and Palm in 1861, editor, George Lawrence; name was changed back to

the Anglo-African in 1861, with Robert Hamilton as editor, assisted by Henry Highland Garnett.

Colored American, 1865-66, Augusta, Ga.; editor, J. T. Shuffin; first weekly published in the South. Name changed in 1866 to the Loyal Georgian; editor, J. E. Bryant.

The Colored Tennessean, 1865. The True Communicator, Baltimore, 1866.

## Thirty in 1880

By 1880 there were thirty papers published in thirty cities including: the People's Advocate and the Argus, in Washington, D.C.; Virginia Star, in Richmond; Co-operator, Boston; Golden Enterprise, Baltimore; National Monitor, Brooklyn; Eastern Review, Providence, R.I.; Journal of Industry and African Expositor in Raleigh, N.C.

## 154 in 1890

By 1890, there were 154 colored weeklies, including 15 in Texas, 10 in Georgia, 9 in Pennsylvania and Virginia, 5 in Maryland, 4 in D.C., 11 in North Carolina, 4 in South Carolina.

Q. When were the first Negro newspapers published in the South? Are any of the early ones still published? H. H. P.

A. The Negro Year Book says: "In 1863 there were only two newspapers in the United States published by colored persons. The first Negro newspaper published in the South, The Colored American, began publication at Augusta, Georgia, the first week in October, 1865. J. T. Shuffin was editor. Only one of the Negro periodicals now being published, the Christian Recorder, was established before 1865. There are now 250 periodicals published by or for Negroes."

# Emporia Editor Describes 'American Revolution' Of Past Half Century

(Editor's note: Fifty years ago an ambitious young man known as Will White began a newspaper career in Kansas as a printer's devil. Saturday, as William Allen White, Emporia publisher, author and editor, he wrote of what he calls "the American Revolution" he has seen.)

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE  
Written for the Associated Press

EMPORIA, KAN., June 8.—(AP)—During the 50 years since I entered the newspaper business as a printer's cub I have seen the American revolution.

The newspaper business has been on its economic and industrial forefront. It has been the revolution of the machine age. It can be traced, year by year, first in the growing volume of business; second, in the mechanical methods of handling the business; and third, in the resources, expenditures and expansion of American newspapers.

Fifty years ago, in our great cities, a high-speed hand compositor worked on piecework. The swiftest type-setters made as much as \$30 a week. The average type-setter on a city paper, who was a full-fledged printer with four years apprenticeship, made between \$15 and \$20 a week.

A dozen or two type-setters could get up the average four to eight-page paper in the average American city of between 100,000 and 500,000 people.

But, somewhere in the middle '80s, the size of newspapers began to increase. Advertising passed gently out of the realm of rather punctilious blackmail or soft spoken mendacity and became a legitimate business expenditure.

The increase in advertising, which doubled, trebled and quadrupled the size of American newspapers in big towns and in little ones, reflected the quick rise of mass production in industry.

The machines had begun to wake up. They were making things faster than old-fashioned merchandising methods could move them from the factory doors.

Hence, advertising, creating new desires and wider hungers, became one of the major agencies of the American distributive system.

The faster the wheels whirled in our great industrial centers, making the avalanche of things that rolled out of the factory doors, the bigger the newspapers swelled. Linotypes became universal in the first decade of this century. The average type-setter's wage increased 40 per cent. During the war, the increase was 100 per cent.

It has shaken down to a point where linotype men make from \$25 to \$50 a week, an average probably somewhere around \$30 to \$35 in the cities. Presses had to speed up to meet the pace set by other machines in other branches of industry and the cost of installing a newspaper plant increased from 1885 to 1935 a thousand per cent, and with increasing capital costs, labor costs rose

The press, quite apart from its editorial policies, entirely beyond the indirect influence of its news, has become a major agency for distribution in America. It has created not hundreds but thousands of wants which were unknown 50 years ago.

And no matter how reactionary the editorial policy of a paper may be, no matter how stupidly its editors may color the news for one class or another, the advertising columns are social dynamite.

They will create wants and hungers which the middle class in America will satisfy some way at any cost. So the revolution which I have seen, the great American industrial revolution, cannot be checked by merely clamping a gag on the editors and news men. So long as advertising columns are free, American Democracy will have those seeds of eternal discontent which make for progress and tend to temper progress with some kind of economic equality, some fumbling for economic freedom.

It has been good to see this revolution and to be a part of it. Here is a red flag that never will be down—the auctioneer's flag, the trader's, the merchant's, the distributor's flag.

The breath from the unbelievably swift revolving wheels and cogs and cams of the newspaper press will fan this revolutionary flag so long as newspapers are printed and advertisers patronize them.

# NEGRO PRESS IS DOMINANT IN- FLUENCE IN LIFE OF FIFTEEN MILLION AMERICAN CITIZENS

FOURTH ESTATE TAKES WORK SERIOUSLY AND OFFERS TRAINED LEADERSHIP

## Has Brought Unity To Struggling Masses

By GEORGE W. BLOUNT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 12.—(ANP)—Apropos of a recent release by Dean Kelly Miller in which he set forth his observations so admirably on the Progress of the Negro Press or Press Leadership vs. Individual Leadership, may I add that: The growth or development of the Negro Press may be readily attributed to in-only. News is that which is increased training, foresight, and intelligent planning. News is that which is interesting to the public and it is that for which the people are willing to pay to have brought to their attention. The Press has learned the difference between news, scandal, propaganda, and yellow journalism.

Through the years they have had the wisdom to figure out the possibilities of the battle, make new plans and carry them through with an unshaken competitive spirit and a dogged determination to succeed in spite of numerous seemingly unsurmountable obstacles; and as a result, the more progressive publications are doing more than just merely surviving. It should not be forgotten that organized effort should always prove more effective and more profitable than individual effort. Newspapers are much like individuals—the ones that profit most are those that serve best. The Negro Press is a servant of mankind. "Do you covet distinction? You will never get it by serving yourself. Do you covet honor? You will get it only as a servant of mankind."—W. Wilson.

The gentlemen of the Fourth Estate, over a period of years, have taken their work seriously as well as having dignified their profession. They have learned the wisdom of "Holding fast to that which is permanently true." Men, women, organizations, and parties change from time to time but fundamental principles never change. They have learned to face facts relentlessly and to adjust their ideas to facts of today, and that it is impossible to attempt to climb upward by pushing other people downward. There is too much pulling downward and apart and petty jealousy among those Negroes who, for genuine race development and solidarity, should be working constructively on the principle of one for all and all for one.

The Press nowadays, like every progressive business and profession, demands the best trained men and women available and increasingly high standards of all those who would serve it well.

One can no longer get the Negro Press to print what one wants regardless of the news value of the statement. If the material submitted possesses any news value it is considered on its intrinsic merits.

# School of The Negro Newspaper

Information was carried in the news last week that a complete file of the Atlanta Independent, a militant newspaper published by Ben Davis for many years, had been secured by the library of Atlanta University. It is the hope of THE INFORMER that this expression of interest in the Negro press by a great institution like Atlanta University may lead, either there or elsewhere, to the establishment of a school of the Negro newspaper in some Negro college.

For the most part the Negro newspaper has just grown up like Topsy, without either scientific direction or leadership. Some day there must be done for the Negro press what was begun for the white press many years ago with the establishment of the school of journalism at the University of Missouri. We must get away from the idea that institutional life in the Negro community can build itself without scientific knowledge and leadership in the complex civilization in which you live.

If it be argued that white schools of journalism are open to Negroes who are interested in that field, the answer is that the Negro newspaper presents a problem all its own, requiring special investigation, experimentation and technique for its solution.

## Start Semi-Weekly Black Dispatch Paper In Chicago 5-25-35

### DEFENDER ON WINGS

CHICAGO, Ill., May 23.—(ANP)—Chicago's latest newspaper venture is a semi-weekly, The Metropolitan News, the first issue of which was published last Tuesday, May 7. The second issue was placed on the stands Friday, May 10. Each issue has 16 pages.

Of special significance to Chicagoans is the fact that the staff of the new newspaper is composed chiefly of former employees of the Chicago Defender. The publisher of The Metropolitan News is N. K. McGill, former general manager of The Defender. Others who came over from the old newspaper are: Eneil Simpson, former business manager who holds the same position with the new paper; Henry Brown, former editor of Abbott's Monthly and cartoonist for The Defender, who is managing editor of the Metropolitan News; Albert Barnett, former city editor, doing the same chores on The News; Jas. Marshall, former advertising solicitor, now advertising manager; Dan Burley, former sports writer, now sports editor; Nettie George Speedy, former society editor, doing the same job on the new publication; and Fred Avendorph, former lino operator, now doing sports and theatricals.

The Metropolitan News is located in its own plant at 3508 S. Michigan Avenue, and has a complete colored staff in all departments.



Morris Lewis, circulation man- were dispatched to the 63rd street special fight extra was on the ager of The Chicago Defender, airport immediately after the way to the airport, and at 4 a.m., is shown here Tuesday night, fight and the United officials held New York, still up celebrating loading a shipment of the De-up the mighty plane, capable of the great victory of Louis, was fender's Louis-Baer fight special making a speed of 202 miles an reading it, and The Chicago De- edition on the giant 1935 high-hour, for five minutes to take on fender thus made another for- speed twin motored Boeing plane the additional papers. Sixteen ward step in further justification of the United Air lines for New minutes after the fight was of its boast of being "The York. The first bag of copies over, The Chicago Defender's World's Greatest Weekly."

# EUG. GORDON WRITES FROM MOSCOW

*The Guardian*  
(Special to The Guardian)

FORMER ONLY RACE MEMBER OF BOSTON POST EDITORIAL  
STAFF TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCES THE FIRST WEEKS  
OF HIS RESIDENCE IN RUSSIA. *E. Gordon*

7-26-35

MOSCOW, Russia—I have been in Moscow long enough now to have some impressions of the city and the people. Coming to the Soviet Union on Intourist service, I lived for a week in an Intourist hotel at Intourist expense. During that week the payment for which was included in the payment of my fare to the Intourist agent in New York, I had nothing to do but roam the city and see things. I went everywhere, mostly alone, and although I did not see "everything"—there being so much to see—I saw a great deal, a very great deal. Since I started to work on the Moscow Daily News, June 1st I have seen a great deal more. I am not coining a figure of speech when I say that the more I see of the Soviet Union as represented, of course, by Leningrad and Moscow and the stretch of country between the more wholeheartedly I feel that here is a country and a people for which the workers of the world, if they only knew about them, would be willing to fight to the last drop of their blood to save from attack. . . . I have been asked questions about the Soviet Union during the past few years and some of the questions I answered because I knew what the workers here were trying to do, and some I did not answer because I did not know what the answers were. The most loyal defenders of the Soviet government—the Dictatorship of the Proletariat—there in the United States, are likely to wonder at times just what the truth is, we having heard so many different kinds of tales. We know that we have seen the truth about the Soviet Union published in the Daily Worker, Soviet Russia Today, and others of the sympathetic or working-class publications; then we read something like the "authentic" lies by Lang and Sanger, in the Hearst press, and we ask ourselves, "Just what is the real truth, anyway?" And we wish we had a chance to come and see it for ourselves. Before we come we are told that, "They will show you only what they want you to see;" and "Get out among the ordinary workers if you want to hear the real truth;" and because we are told these things by persons who supposedly know (in most cases they having been born here and perhaps have relatives living here), we wonder. Our

minds are assailed with doubts. . . . Well, I am here. I am living in the apartment of a Russian family away on Summer vacation. I come into contact with more Russians during the course of a day than I ever dreamed of up to this time. In other words, I am behind the scenes in the real senses of the word, and although I have not seen everything I know what I have seen and I know from my experience as a newspaperman what is implied by what I have seen. . . . From the time I left New York I was among a small group of persons who were also coming to the SU. Naturally, we drifted together as having something in common. At Plymouth, where the French liner "Paris" sent us ashore aboard a tender, we stuck together much as old friends. We rode to London on the same express, and in London most of us stayed at the same little hotel overnight—until time to take the Soviet ship for Leningrad the next day. On the ship, the "Sibir," we met others who were going to the Soviet Union. The family was thereby augmented. The trip from New York to Plymouth took six days. The trip from London through the Thames and into the North sea, across the North sea to the Kiel canal, through the canal to the Baltic sea, across the Baltic into the Gulf of Finland and thence into the Neva river and the harbor at Leningrad—this trip took us five days. They were five days that passed like a strain of sweet music. Unlike most experiences I have had which made me happy, I realized each moment I was going through this one that I was happier than I had ever been before in my life; at other times I have realized my happiness after the moment of its being experienced. The contrast between the French and the Soviet ships was one in fundamental values: on the French ship, as third class passengers, we were made to feel third class. As third class on the Soviet ship we knew our status only by the places we ate in and slept in: those who had paid Intourist more for their service got better beds and a larger variety of food (but not better or more food); but on the Soviet ship the third class passengers could go anywhere the first class went. We all had the complete run of the ship. The smooth waters of all the seas we crossed. the sunsets on the Baltic at

10:30 at night, the radio music from its cafe and dining room are just a Leningrad when we were still several little gorgeous both in the way they hundreds of miles away, the calm look and in the food they serve. Most regularity of life—all these things of us left Leningrad after 24 hours, made the trip from London to Leningrad a dream to be remembered. Even eager to get to the end of the trip, now it seems unreal—like something which was Moscow. Third class passage on European trains is nothing to read or dreamed about but never write home about, but I am doing it actually lived through. There is no because it will interest you. The cars way of your appreciating fully what are divided, as you know, into compartments opening into a passageway I write about unless you know something running the length of the car along thing of the geography and the history one side. There are four wooden of the places I mention, particularly "shelves" in each compartment (I suggest, therefore, that you study a referring especially to the third class, good map of the SU and read something although the first and second classes thing of its history; something especially are similar in general design). These cially of the history of old St. Petersburg, later called Petrograd, and "shelves" are arranged two on each later still called Leningrad. . . . All the other. At night they become though I was coming to the Soviet berths covered with a battered (and Union on a "worker's visa," I bought not too clean) mattress filled with Intourist service in New York. This worn-out straw, the mattress itself, service entitled me to the care that however, being covered with a clean sheet and a blanket. Riding is rather Intourists gives its charges in hotels, on trains, on boats, and so on. In rough on such a bed, especially if one Leningrad and Moscow, therefore, I has been accustomed to sleeping on remained for a while on Intourist service—remained on Intourist service for soft mattresses and springs. If a worker has been used to sleeping on park benches or on the ground, these the one day I spent in Leningrad and shelves are a luxury. During the day the six or seven days in Moscow before my job began on the Daily News. the upper shelf is pushed up against When my Intourist service ran out, the wall. The lower one thus becomes I was like anybody else living in Moscow on his own. . . . Leningrad, the a seat. . . . Four persons are assigned to each compartment. I had heard much of the mixing of the sexes on city, depressed me. If you know Soviet trains, and had an odd feeling something of its history you will probably of seeing an unconfirmed story realized long and often straight; its buildings when I was put into a compartment are monotonously regular in design— with three women, two English height, size, the number of windows and a young American woman. Out and doors, and in dinginess. The low of deference to their home training and skyline, the quiet of the streets and their modesty, I quietly retired after New York and London—the only into the corridor and closed the door street traffic in Leningrad that makes around bedtime. When I thought they any noise is that of the street cars— were in bed, I returned, undressed in the sidewalks packed from building the dark, and crawled upon my own to curbstone with workers whose "shelf." The next morning I dressed dress was as monotonous in tone and and went out before they were awake. design as the houses they lived in: this was my first impression of Leningrad. It was all very commonplace after a while. Once dressed, we all sat in turned into a city of old museums— our compartment and watched the remarkable country through which the which description is not altogether fanciful but is largely correct. The express to Moscow was flying. By the tsars' "Winter Palace," which most the time we reached Moscow we were American movie-goers know of already from what Hollywood did to it in "Rasputin," is as dull-looking in its reddish-stone magnificence as the New Moscow Hotel together—but not, of course, in the same room. Traveling in the Soviet Union has a way of making strangers both acquainted and city as a whole. The Soviet Government has made the palace into a great friendly with one another. Arriving at Moscow, I found myself engulfed in a fever of building activity—and whitewashing activity. It looks as if every old building in Moscow is being turned into a white building, no matter what its hue was formerly. One of the principal streets of the downtown section was torn up; it was being repaved. On each side of

that street, as broad as upper Seventh avenue in New York or the widest section of Park square in Boston, there stood, in the process of construction, one of the largest modern buildings I have ever seen. They are not lofty buildings, neither being more than from 12 to 14 stories high, but they are vast in the area they cover. Each is as long as a very long city block, and each covers a shorter city block in width. Men and women were working on the street between the two buildings at that time, young men and young women, some of the young women being pretty in the real sense of the word. (I passed by one day while several girls and young fellows were working in a ditch, and they playfully invited me to come down and help them dig. I would have done it if I had not had on my best clothes.) The street was almost impassable, even the three-trailer trolleys finding difficulty getting through. That was around the 24th or 25th of May. Today, June 16th, that street is completely paved and the workers have disappeared—as workers. They are either now on some other job or are walking on that very street evenings in their clean, good clothes, looking like the healthiest of our young men and women of the working class anywhere in the world. The point of my mentioning this street is to show how rapidly building goes on here. In 1934 Burton Holmes wrote, and lectured, that the cobblestones of Moscow streets and the uneven bricks and stones of Moscow sidewalks made riding and walking hard. Today there is hardly an unpaved street in the business section of the city, while the sidewalks almost everywhere are either paved or are in the process of being paved. On the day I arrived here there were scores of windows boarded up, indicating that work of some sort was going on inside; today most of those windows have been uncovered, and one sees that a new store with window decorations that would be a credit to 5th avenue or Boylston street, has been opened. I read somewhere a few years ago that one of the unpleasant features of Moscow was the dirtiness of the street, causing stench and vermin. Last year in a lecture in Symphony Hall Burton Holmes said that in his travels over the world he had never seen streets so clean as those of Moscow and other Soviet cities, a statement which must have been taken with a grain of scepticism by his blase, hightoned audience. I believed him, because I knew that Holmes would not say a good word for the Soviet Union unless forced by admiration to do so. When I saw the streets of Leningrad and

of Moscow I knew that Burton Holmes had told a part of the truth. Now I know that he did not tell all: he did not say that the alleys, also, and the little courtyards, even in the remotest sections of the city, are as clean always as the very center of the Ritz ballroom floor. In other words, the streets could not possibly be cleaner. Having lived in the West End of Boston, where workers must crawl over piles of garbage and other refuse in order to reach their doors, I was immediately impressed. American workers take this filth as something inevitable (and it is, for them, under the present system); the Soviet government proved that filth even for workers is not necessary. I have never seen a garbage can on the streets, for the reason that garbage cans are not put on the streets. They are emptied from specially built places in the rear of all houses, or else the garbage (especially in the newest apartment houses) is burned. Burton Holmes spoke of dirty and of boarded up show windows on some of the most beautiful streets; the windows are no longer either dirty or boarded up; they are attractively filled with Soviet-made goods, including appetizing pastries and candies, and they are beautifully lighted at night. It looks as if many of the stores have gone in for a window and store decoration as a sort of game, judging by the care and the skill they show. Bread shops are usually places of real beauty, with their abundance of breads of all kinds in all sorts of designs, and their large variety of the best cakes and pastries procurable anywhere in the world outside of Paris.

In other words, what was true in an unfavorable sense of the Soviet Union last year is no longer true, because the country is in a state of growth instead of decay. What is true, at this moment will be true no longer than a year from now: there will be new apartment houses and hotels; new subway lines (as beautiful as that magnificent line already open); wider streets in the heart of the city; a higher quality of clothes in the shops (and the quality is already high, both in material and workmanship); and so on. How do I know, having been here so short a time? I know because these improvements are included in plans for the immediate future; the Soviet Union has proved that when it plans anything it carries out those plans. Anybody who doubts it may think back a year or so and be convinced.

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Michigan.  
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EDITOR VISIT TRIBUNE

W. C. McGee, editor of the Lansing Michigan Evening and Grand deputy of Elks of Michigan and Canada, is in the city attending the convention. Editor McGee visited The Tribune Office, Wednesday.

# The Negro Liberator Drive Magazine Sees None of Our Athletes from South

THE present \$5,000 drive to make the Negro Liberator a weekly by July 15th, concerns the entire labor movement.

Armed with the program of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, this fighting newspaper leads the struggle for Negro rights—and works for the unity of Negro and white in this struggle. It fights every such betrayal of the Negro people as was pulled off by the N.A.A.C.P. leaders in the Crawford case, and the Leibowitz-George E. Haynes clique in the Scottsboro case.

The tasks confronting the "Liberator" today are multiplied a thousand-fold. Everywhere lynch terror, job-discrimination, hunger and misery are increasing against the Negro people in particular.

Every friend of Negro liberation, every sympathizer and supporter of the working class movement should immediately support the "Liberator" drive to become a weekly.

Contributions should be sent to the Negro Liberator Campaign Committee, 308 West 141st Street, New York City.

NEW YORK—Writing on "Theaters."

Rise of the Dark Stars" in the July number of Vanity Fair, Robert Scott McFee, a white writer, pays high tribute to the great athletes of the year.

Eulace Peacock and Al Threadgill of Temple; Jesse Owens of Ohio State; Cornelius Johnson of Los Angeles, the high jumper; Ben Johnson, the Columbia University sprinter; Ralph Metcalfe, the Olympic star; Willis Ward, the Michigan all-star flash, and Joe Louis, the Brown Bomber of Detroit are mentioned.

Mr. McFee attributes the eminence of these colored stars not to any inherent racial ability but to training. "Especially," he says, "if he has been transplanted to the Northern states, the Middle West, or the Coast. In the first place his circumstances are such (usually poverty-stricken) that at an early age he is doing severe manual labor which hardens his body and develops his muscles.

"And likewise in those sections, under the benevolent democracy of the public school system, he starts on even terms with the white children. He runs races against them in the school yard, does the same exercises, plays the same games and receives the same elementary instruction. It ought to begin to show results. It has."

## None from South

Declaring that "no great colored athletes come out of the South that I know of. And what is more, no great colored athlete, or athletes at all, come out of those parts of Africa that have French or English protectorates, simply because they have no help and no teaching."

He points out that "All the new crop of colored stars are Northern or Western men. Eulace Peacock, the Temple University Pentathlon star, comes from Lancaster, Pa. Ben Johnson, Columbia sprinter, is from Plymouth, Pa. Cornelius Johnson hails from Los Angeles. Willis Ward is from Cleveland. Metcalfe

A full page photograph of Joe Louis, conqueror of Primo Carnera, appears opposite the McFee article.

## Dr. Moton Praises Editor Fred Moore

Black  
Friends For More Than Four  
Decades

11-14-35  
CAPPAHOSIC, Va., Nov.

21.—(ANP) — Recuperating at his palatial colonial home situated on the banks of the York river, Dr. R. R. Moton, who has the distinction of participating in a large way in the development of two outstanding institutions, Hampton institute and Tuskegee institute, reflected on friendships and friends as well as experiences here last week as he talked with an ANP correspondent.

This man, who is now feeling the effect of the burdens of the years at Hampton institute during which he served at commandant and in which capacity he served to direct and mould the lives and character of hundreds of youths under his supervision, and twenty years as president of Tuskegee institute during which time he established a record of educational advancement and achievement only rivalled by that of his predecessor, Dr. Booker T. Washington, discussed those things which as he puts it "must come into the minds of us all when we reflect upon our lives."

Friendship must be a paramount issue in the life of any man and, of course, friendship took first place and as he ran through his friends of the present and past, one of the first, now living, was Fred R. Moore, editor and publisher of the New York Age, engaged in celebrating its 50th anniversary. Concerning Mr. Moore, Dr. Moton said:

"I know Mrs. Fred R. Moore and their children and grandchildren as well as an host of friends

will forgive me for what I am saying regarding my very good friend of now four decades standing, Fred R. Moore; I am not sure that Mr. Moore will.

"It has been given to few men to live a life with such marvelous contacts and rich experiences, or to render such noble self-effacing service to their own race, as well as to other races, as has been true of Fred R. Moore.

"As a personal messenger to President Garfield (and it was in his arms that Garfield fell when shot by Guiteau); as special messenger to Secretary of the Treasury Windham; as Deputy Collector of Customs of the City of New York; as Editor and Publisher of the Afro-American Magazine; as an organizer of the National Negro Business League; as an alderman of the great city of New York; as editor and publisher of the New York Age, he always rendered faithful, conscientious, most effective, and always loyal service. Whatever position he held, whatever the conditions or circumstances, his mother, who lived to a ripe old age; his sister, Mrs. Moore, their children and grandchildren, were never overlooked and were always remembered with a most beautiful and affectionate devotion. The reverence and devotion accorded Mr. and Mrs. Moore by their children and grandchildren and the beautiful family life which was so beautifully attested a few years ago at their fiftieth wedding anniversary in a testimonial banquet at which city as well as state officials of several races were present, was a fitting recognition of his life and service and cannot but be an example and an inspiration for anyone. I could earnestly wish that the average home of the members of my race, and other races as well, could have the warmth, comradeship, tolerance and love such as always obtained in Mr. Moore's home.

"I doubt if the Negro race has produced a more loyal, self-sacrificing, devoted friend than Fred Moore. In all these years, he has stood loyally, but not always patiently, by his race. He has been vehement in his criticisms, pointing out to them their weaknesses and failures as he saw them, commending the good and condemning the evil without fear or favor and without hope of reward. If he believes in you and thinks your program is tending toward the betterment of the Negro, he is with you with his means and his life. If he does not believe in you and

feels that your program is hurtful to the cause of human betterment, or feels that it is not fair to those who in his judgment are striving for the good of humanity, he is just as unrelenting in his attitude and actions as he is with the person or cause in which he believes. He has never taken such thought for Fred R. Moore as such, and has never been lacking in thought and effort for a worthy cause, especially if it affected his race.

"Dr. Booker T. Washington, as well as outstanding men of all groups, had the warmest friendship and devotion for Mr. Moore; Dr. Washington never had a more loyal friend. His indomitable courage, his almost uncanny wisdom and his rugged honesty, gained for him the respect even those who did not agree with him.

The New York Age is happily celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. During the last 28 years it has been in the hands of Fred Moore. Needless to say its editorial policy, as well as its news columns, have always reflected the spirit and purpose so characteristic of its editor. Neither money nor influence has even been permitted to swerve it one iota from its ideals. We wish for it fifty more years of public service as an unflinching champion of the rights and privileges of mankind.

"Mark Anthony's remarks over Caesar's body may have been true when he made them, but they will never be true of our good friend, Fred R. Moore, who I hope and pray may yet have many, many years to carry the banner of equality, liberty and fraternity."

## BALTIMORE PAPER MAY PURCHASE AMSTERDAM NEWS

Mrs. Davis Balks Over Offer of \$2,000 Cash for Newspaper

12-3-35  
NEW YORK — The strike of the news department of the Amsterdam News, which was declared by the New York United Negro College, several weeks ago, when several mem-

bers of the department were discharged, was drawing near to a close here this week, as plans being made by Mrs. Davis, major stockholder of the Amsterdam News, to sell the paper to a Baltimore publication.

According to reliable reports received here this week, the Afro-American of Baltimore is negotiating with the management of the Amsterdam News in an effort to purchase the New York publication.

#### \$48,000 in Debt

Last Saturday, Carl Murphy, president of the Baltimore newspaper, together with John Cromwell, auditor, visited the office of the Amsterdam News, went over the books of the paper, and, according to reports, found the paper \$48,000 in debt.

An offer was said to have been made by Murphy to purchase the paper by accepting the debt and \$2,000. Mrs. Davis is said to be demanding the acceptance of the debt plus \$20,000. Another conference between the Baltimore editor and the Amsterdam News management is scheduled to take place here Saturday.

#### To Hire Ex-Employees

According to information received from a reliable source, Murphy has announced his willingness to negotiate a contract with the New York Newspaper Guild, to re-hire those employed who were either dismissed or struck, and permit them to continue their guild activities.

In the meantime members of the guild continued their picketing of the News' newstands and in front of the publication offices and said they would continue to do so until the strike was peaceably settled. They expressed the belief that all would be well the early part of next week.

Located in the Dumas Hotel, on West 135th Street, the New York Newspaper Guild has set up a commodious office for the strike committee's headquarters. The office is equipped with fifteen desks, innumerable chairs, telephones and five typewriters.

# MEDICOS END STRIKE ON AMSTERDAM NEWS

Mr. Axman was named receiver last Friday by Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey after legal proceedings had been instituted against The Amsterdam News Company, Inc.

## Editorial Employees Back in Jobs After 11-Week Dispute

## MAKE AGREEMENT

## Drs. Powell, Savory Settle Long Fight Over Discharges

*Amsterdam News*  
The eleven-weeks labor dispute of

The Amsterdam News has been settled.

12-24-35  
Through the efforts of Drs. P. M. H. Savory and C. B. Powell, prominent Harlem medicos, the long fight between the Amsterdam News Company, Inc., and the New York Newspaper Guild, involving the discharge on October 9 of fifteen editorial employees, has ended.

The editorial workers, who have maintained strike headquarters at 205 West 135th street since the day of the dispute, returned to their jobs Tuesday evening under the terms of the agreement which was unanimously ratified by The Amsterdam News unit of the Guild.

Other conditions of the agreement included the discharge of the editorial staff which worked during the lock-out; the establishment of a Guild shop, a five-day, 40-hour week; annual vacations of two weeks; dismissal notices up to three months for persons employed more than ten years; establishment of an adjustment committee; assurances against strike-breaking and discrimination.

The settlement was announced jointly Tuesday evening by Laurence H. Axman, receiver for The Amsterdam News; Drs. Savory and Powell, and Carl Randau, president of the Newspaper Guild of New York.

# LEADERS WIRE FELICITATIONS

## Promise Support to New Management and Employees

Harlem, Greater New York and the organized labor movement rejoice at the settlement of The Amsterdam News lockout this week and pledge support to the new management of the weekly and to its reinstated editorial workers.

Prominent leaders, Negro and white, wired and telephoned congratulations and predicted a great future for Harlem's largest newspaper. Following is a partial list of the messages sent by supporters in and out of Harlem: 12-28-35

**FRANK CROSSWAITH**, chairman Negro Labor Committee—"I congratulate the people of Harlem whose loyalty to the organized workers of The Amsterdam News during several weeks of struggle has won this signal victory. Thus once more demonstrating the power of right over wrong. Also I congratulate the new management of The Amsterdam News upon their enlightened stand in recognizing the right of their employees to collective bargaining and lastly, congratulate the heroic locked-out workers of the editorial department who have written a most creditable new page in the story of Negro labor."

**JOHN L. LEWIS**, president of the United Mine Workers of America—"Victory of the Newspaper Guild in the lockout on The Amsterdam News is a triumph for organization in the newspaper world. I join in expressing personal pleasure and gratification in the accomplishment."

**ALDERMAN CONRAD A. JOHNSON**, 21st District—"I consider it a victory for our unions and labor

generally in Harlem and it is a goodomen. I feel that the community has benefited greatly from the victory we have gained and I want to wish the new management a successful New Year. I think the paper has rendered great service in the past and it has the opportunity to render such service at present. I will gladly pledge my support to the new management and I am willing to cooperate in anything which will be to the benefit of the paper."

**REV. SHELTON HALE BISHOP**, rector, St. Philip's P. E. Church—"I rejoice more profoundly than I can say in the victory that was won through indomitable courage and a most dignified demonstration for fundamental human rights. As a result it ought to mean a new kind of journalism based on the same human principles for this community and for the race."

**LESTER GRANGER**, Secretary of Workers' Bureau of National Urban League—"The victory of The Amsterdam News Guild Unit is not only a victory for the workers but for the community of Harlem which supported them. I have great confidence in the new management and wish them great success in this venture."

**NORMAN THOMAS**, noted Socialist leader—"My heartiest congratulations to the victors in the Amsterdam News strike. The number of workers involved was not large, but the significance of the victory for the solidarity of workers with hand and brain is very great. Its influence will be felt throughout the country."

**BEN. J. DAVIS Jr.**, editor of the Negro Liberator—"Congratulations to the New York Newspaper Guild and to the editorial staff of The Amsterdam News for their splendid victory. This was primarily a victory for the united front of Republicans, Democrats, Socialists and Communists—all of whom marched in the picket line for the Guild. It is also a victory for Harlem for certainly the interests of Harlem people lie in a powerful labor movement of Negro and white workers fighting together for decent wages and working conditions."

Lastly, it is a fine achievement for it is the first victory of organized Negro labor against Negro employers."

**LOUISE BRANSTEN**, secretary Trade Union Committee, American League Against War and Facism—

"This committee sends hearty congratulations on your brave and successful struggle for trade union rights which sets an example for ways stands for complete equality of racial and religious groups. We are pro-labor, and not hostile to business that is fair to its labor. We are also hoping that the Guild will deal kindly with any former employees who may not have walked out in sympathy with the locked-out employees provided their reasons were fair."

**JAMES W. FORD**, organizer of Harlem section, Communist Party—"We wish to congratulate the former striking employees of The Amsterdam News for the splendid victory gained for Negro labor and for themselves. The new management of The Amsterdam News now has an excellent opportunity for developing a broad anti-Fascist and pro-labor sentiment among its readers and the Harlem community. We wish the management a prosperous future and pledge our wholehearted support. Our final words are to the Newspaper Guild which has helped in a victory that will rebound to the benefit of Negro labor throughout the country and to the Negro people as a whole."

**JACOB MIRSKY**, president of Bricklayers' Union, Local No. 37, N Y—"Congratulations on your victory. It is good to see both Negro and white workers fighting for the betterment of their economic and social conditions. Labor marches on."

**ASSEMBLYMAN ROBERT W. JUSTICE**, 16th District—"I am in sympathy with the editorial department and was glad to learn that the publication will continue as an institution in Harlem. The organization has the best wishes of the whole community which stands behind this movement. I was glad to learn that the employees have gone back to work and that the Newspaper Guild has been successful in its fight."

**ANGELO HERNDON**—"I greet the victory of the New York Newspaper Guild over the publishers of The Amsterdam News. Here is a basis for the further developing the solidarity of Negro and white workers. It also is a milestone in the history of organized labor. It proves that the strength of the Negro people lies in a powerful labor movement with white and Negro workers fighting side by side."

**REV. WILLIAM L. IMES**, pastor, St. James Presbyterian Church, and member of the Ministers' Union of America—"The Ministers' Union of America, on whose Arbitration Committee I served in an attempt to settle the labor dispute with The Amsterdam News and the unit of the Newspaper Guild in the lockout of editorial employees belonging to said Guild, is glad that the Guild members have now been restored to their former positions and the principles for which they contended have been accepted by the new management. Our union had not, nor still has, any hostility to Negro business or any other business. We regard the attempt that was made to inject this issue

by those who opposed labor organization. While the race question is unavoidably involved yet our union always stands for complete equality of racial and religious groups. We are pro-labor, and not hostile to business that is fair to its labor. We are also hoping that the Guild will deal kindly with any former employees who may not have walked out in sympathy with the locked-out employees provided their reasons were fair."

reorganization of the paper with union workers we can now look forward to a real, militant, sincere journal of Harlem life."

**CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN**, manager of Local 22, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union—"The strike of The Amsterdam News Unit proves conclusively that the solidarity of labor can accomplish the things that were unthinkable before. Intellectuals are learning the lesson now that the workers in industry have learned through bitter experience before. This strike will serve as a closer bond between them and the workers in industry. Through mutual assistance in future battles they will be able to accomplish improvements in their standards and conditions."

**REV. D. WARD NICHOLS**, pastor, Emanuel A. M. E. Church—"The only honorable thing has been done in reinstating the dismissed employees of The Amsterdam News. I predict for the paper now great success and will do all within my power to make this success possible."

**ATTORNEY LUCILLE EDWARDS CHANCE**, prominent lawyer—"Congratulations for your outstanding victory. This achievement is worthy of the greatest admiration and highest praise of the community. It is a great encouragement for other groups similarly placed to fight on."

**A. PHILIP RANDOLPH**, national president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters—"The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters extends their hearty congratulations to the editorial employees upon their signal victory in their great struggle and we bid them onward, forward and upward."

**WALTER WHITE**, executive secretary, N. A. A. C. P.—"I am delighted to hear that The Amsterdam News strike has been settled. I wish for it great influence in serving the community in the future."

**HERBERT L. BRUCE**, Democratic leader of 21st Assembly District—"I have supported The Amsterdam News for the past twenty years and will continue to do so. Under the management of Doctors Savory and Powell, who happen to be two of the most outstanding business men in our group. I look for great things from The Amsterdam News. I wish them all the success in the world and assure them of my support."

**GEORGE STREATOR**, labor organizer—"You have demonstrated

reorganization of the paper with union workers we can now look forward to a real, militant, sincere journal of Harlem life."

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**GEORGE STREATOR**, labor organizer—"You have demonstrated

that all educated Negroes are not bootlickers, and that some of them are capable of making a sacrifice for principle. There is a certain amount of tragedy connected with the whole affair, but it is the tragedy of those who would exploit race loyalty for private gain."

WILLIAM T. ANDREWS, Assemblyman, 21st District—"I want to congratulate The Amsterdam News Unit of the Newspaper Guild on the splendid fight waged in the support of organized labor and the united front. For that fight you merited reinstatement. I also want to wish the organization a happy New Year and to wish the reorganized Amsterdam News a happy and prosperous New Year."

ALLAN CHASE, assistant executive secretary, Writers' Union—"The Writers' Union, which was wholeheartedly in co-operation with the striking editorial workers of The Amsterdam News from the first day of the lockout, hastens to congratulate the staff on its splendid and hard fought victory."

LEONARD BRIGHT, organizer Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union No. 12646, A. F. of L.—"We rejoice with you in your victory and are glad to have participated in the picketing during the strike. You have shown that organization is the only possible way to improve the conditions of white collar workers. Accept our heartiest congratulations."

MISS LEANE ZUGSMITH, League of Women Shoppers—"Congratulations to the reinstated staff of The Amsterdam News on the splendid settlement and to the new management for its forward-looking pro-labor policy. This is a real victory for the labor movement."

JOHN T. DOLES, Jr., prominent Harlem attorney—"Your victory is a tribute to the militancy of the Guild. The harmony attained will benefit the reading public because The Amsterdam News may now continue to carry on its high journalistic ideals."

DR. MARK E. RIVERS, Republican leader of 19th Assembly District—"I feel that the victory of The Amsterdam News editorial staff marks the end of an old and the beginning of a new epoch in the Negro's struggle for recognition by organized labor. However, it is to be hoped that the white union members who helped will extend their co-operation to the curing for Negroes employment with new management of The Amsterdam daily newspapers. Also, it is to be hoped that those now in control will not deal harshly with those employees who remained, if the circumstances of their failure to co-operate were extenuating. To do otherwise might place the victors in the posi-

tion of punishing someone for having been a victim of unfortunate economic circumstances, which they themselves have only recently escaped from. Victory can be made permanent by mercy properly administered."

ARTHUR A. SCHOMBURG, curator of Negro division of West 135th Street Branch of the N. Y. Public Library—"We are glad to know at this time, when peace is the prevailing sentiment of the world's mind, that those at the helm of the Ship of State will bury the misunderstanding that brought about impairment in the publication of The Amsterdam News and have seen fit to let peace rule the destinies of the publication. It was worth the fight."

HORACE I. GORDON, attorney—"The victory of the locked out editorial staff of The Amsterdam News is significant because for the first time in history the well-thinking people of Harlem were socially conscious enough to bring such a labor dispute to a happy ending. The locked out workers are to be congratulated. All those who helped to make this victory possible are also to May 1936 be a banner year."

E. V. DENCH, alderman-elect—"I am indeed gratified to see that your differences have been adjusted and trust that the paper will again take its place as Harlem's leading organ. May 1936 be a banner year."

JAMES S. WATSON, municipal court Justice—"The Amsterdam News under the new management augurs well for greater usefulness in the expression of public opinion and for the dissemination of matters relating to public weal. A word of congratulation to the employees of the organization for securing under the new management shorter hours of labor, increased compensation and the opportunity which is afforded for mutual co-operation of capital and labor in the furtherance of a medium for public service. Best wishes for a successful future."

ELMER A. CARTER, editor, Opportunity Magazine—"It would be inaccurate to say that the victory of the locked out employees of The Amsterdam News is a victory of the Newspaper Guild alone. It is in truth a victory for the citizens of Harlem who recognized the fundamental right of the worker to organize for his own security. I congratulate the new management of The Amsterdam News for its progressive outlook. I express my appreciation to the New York City Guild organization for its splendid co-operation which made this victory possible."

Ohio.

## Newspapers and Magazines-1935

### THE NEGRO JOURNAL OF RELIGION

*Christian Recorder,  
Philadelphia, Pa.*

We congratulate Dr. Lindell Charles Ridley, professor of Psychology of Wilberforce University upon the appearance of the Negro Journal of Religion. <sup>3-21-35</sup> We have the second issue before us. It is better than the first and the first was good.

The articles are thought provoking, the printing is clear and good and without errors. The paper is first class, and there is nothing inferior about it. One of the feature articles by Dr. Ezra Johnson is well worth the price of the magazine.

We say we congratulate Dr. Ridley for his vision and his courage. He saw the great need. The Negro has no single religious journal. We have denominational papers and magazines, but no purely religious journal, which rises above denomination into the clear atmosphere of pure religion. So Dr. Ridley, is seeking to give the race what it needs. He is doing it singlehanded and alone. No organization is backing him. No one is financing him. At great sacrifice he is taking money out of his small salary as a teacher to help fill a crying need.

We should support the Negro Journal of Religion. Every reader of the Recorder should have it. Read it and give it to your white neighbors.

Dr. Ridley was educated at Wilberforce University, where he received the degrees of A.B., and B.D., also at Ohio State where he received the degree of A.M. He is a scholar and a writer. He spent a number of years in Africa as a missionary, and was for seven years university pastor at Wilberforce. He is the type of man to give the race a real Journal of Religion.

Newspapers and Magazines - 1935.

Virginia.

53 YEARS

With this issue of the RICHMOND PLANET fifty three years of faithful service to the Negro race lie behind this publication.

*Planet*  
The continuous publication of a Negro newspaper for more than a half century represents a real achievement. The credit for the achievement goes largely to the late editor and publisher, the lamented and distinguished John Mitchell, Jr. 11-23-35

We pause in our efforts to "Carry On" the great task to which he dedicated his life to make this acknowledgement and to pay this tribute to his memory.